

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 29. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1847.

[VOL. XXXI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-
LARS per annum, paid in advance, or
FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this
paper, are, 50 cents for the first inser-
tion of every 15 lines or under, and 25
cents for each continuance; longer ad-
vertisements in the same proportion.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-
partnership under the firm of JOHN NOR-
VELL & CO. The KENTUCKY GAZETTE will here-
after be conducted exclusively by Mr. JOHN
NORVELL, who will also superintend the
whole business of this establishment, and to
whom all applications will be made by such as
may favor the concern with their support.—
Any monies which may become due to the
firm, for subscriptions, advertisements or
printing, will be paid to J. Norvell, alone, or
some person authorized by him to receive the
same.

F. BRADFORD, JR.
JOHN NORVELL.

Lexington, June 2, 1847.

THOSE subscribers to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, or those of my advertising friends re-
siding in Lexington and Fayette, who may be
indebted to me for the paper or the publica-
tion of advertisements, will have the goodness
to pay their respective dues, as early as pos-
sible, to Mr. John Norvell, who is hereby au-
thorized to receive them.

F. BRADFORD, JR.

Lexington, June 2, 1847.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

WOMAN'S SMILE.

ON earth there's nothing worth possessing,
Or can the ill's of life beguile,
Without that dearest, sweetest blessing,
The magic of a woman's smile.

The glare of wealth, the pomp of fame,
Are senseless pleasures, joyless, vile;
Are baubles with a splendid name,
Without the charm of woman's smile.

The noxious clouds or motley care,
That thicken all round our joys awhile,
Like morning mist dissolve in air,
Before the beams of woman's smile.

How sweet the sun's bright beams must be,
After long night to Zembly's Isle!
But oh! much sweeter far to me,
The sunshine of a woman's smile.

BEAUTY'S GRAVE.

TREAD softly stranger! this is ground
Which no rude footstep should impress;
With tender pity gaze around,
Let sadness all thy soul possess.

Tread softly! lest thou crush the flowers
That o'er this turf are taught to wave,
Transplanted from their native bower,
To shed their sweets o'er Beauty's Grave.

And stranger, let your melting heart,
Mark well this fresh and verdant sod;
And ere you from the scene depart,
O let your soul commune with GOD.
Thus fade the fragile buds of earth,
Thus fade the lovely and the brave!
Come here ye thoughtless sons of mirth,
And pause awhile o'er Beauty's Grave.

Sweet withered Rose! may thy pale doom
Call tears into the virgin's eye!
O may the prospects of this tomb
Remind her "all that live must die!"
And warn her in her days of youth,
To think of Him, who Being gave,
And bid her seek the way of Truth,
Like her who sleeps in Beauty's Grave.

VOLUNTER TOASTS,
DRINK AT MAXWELL'S SPRING, JULY 4.
By Gen. Bodley.] The orator of the
day, Capt. Leslie Combs, a real son of
Kentucky.

By Dr. Ayres.—Doctor Robertson of
the Mexican Patriots—in his devotion
to Liberty he has proved himself a wor-
thy son of Kentucky.

By Major McCalla.—The President-
ial chair, filled successively by Wash-
ington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.
What tinselled throne can boast of such
a galaxy of worthies?

[After Pres. and Vice P. had retired.]

By Capt. Heran.—Gen. Bodley, the
president of the day—His services, in six
campaigns under Wayne, Wilkinson and
others, in days of yore, as well as in the
late war, evince him always the faithful
patriot and soldier.

By Capt. Trotter.—Maj. Robt, the
Vice President of the day—His services,
during the late war, deserve the grati-
tude of his countrymen; his zeal and ac-
tivity in the discharge of his present du-
ties as a Brigade Major, have merited,
and obtained the applause of the brigade.

By Capt. Shelby, Harrison & Bodley.

By J. H. Holman.—Col. R. M. John-
son.—The soldier, statesman, and patriot;
He fought, he bled, he conquered.

Capt. MEGOWAN's Company of Lex-
ington Light Infantry and a number of
gentlemen, partook of an elegant dinner
on the 4th inst. prepared for them at C.
Wickliffe's Tavern, and passed the day
in perfect harmony. A number of toasts
and patriotic sentiments were given dur-
ing the festival—of which the following
are a part—

1. THE DAY we celebrate.

2. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father
of American liberty.

3. GEORGE MADISON, the patriot and
statesman.

"Without a sign his sword the brave man
draws,
And wants no omen but his country's cause."

4. THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES.—
He will prove himself worthy of the
high destiny to which he has been called
by the suffrages of a free people.

5. Brig. Gen. BODLEY.—As our Wash-
ington strove to obtain our Independence,
so will he to maintain it.

6. The Militia of the U. States.—Well
disciplined, the safest barrier of the re-
public.

7. Our Representative in Congress,
HENRY CLAY.—The able advocate of the
people's rights.

8. Our beloved country—Prosperity
to its friends—confusion to its enemies.

9. THE AMERICAN FAIR.

TOASTS DRANK NEAR FRANKFORT.

A dagger to the bosom of that man
who makes patriotism a cover to his ambition,
and feels his country's happiness absorbed in his own.

South American Patriots.—May they be triumphant, and the cause of liberty forever be a bond between them and the United States.

May American, superior to Roman, or
Grecian virtue, be the electric fluid of Freedom, that shall animate and quicken the earth.

The Navy of the U. States.—The floating bulwark of the nation, bearing to the utmost limits of the Globe, the unparalleled fame and fortune of our Republic.

May the Bastiles of Despotism throughout the earth be crumbled into dust, and the Phoenix of freedom grow out of the ashes.

May the succeeding generation wonder that such beings as kings were ever permitted to exist.

The Fair.—The world was sad, the garden
was a wild,
"And man the hermit sighed till woman
smiled."

AT GEORGETOWN.

The late War.—A dreadful lesson to
Tories, Aristocrats and Tyrants. The
government reflects the virtue, ability and
power of the people.

The Army.—Freemen fighting for
themselves have nothing to fear.

Thomas Jefferson.—The character of
our liberty reflects the image of its au-
thor.

James Madison.—Rocked in the cradle of
the revolution, he knew how to direct the
storm and the whirlwind against the en-
emy.

James Monroe.—The profound and ex-
perienced statesman. May his administra-
tion be as prosperous and happy as it
has been auspicious.

By J. N. Lyle.—The right of Suffrag.

The only source of legitimate power
—may it be exercised with independence,
and bestowed upon those who merit it
most.

By S. Shepherd.—The United States—
The only government on earth that de-
serves the name of being free; may we
forever preserve our republican institu-
tions free from any alloy.

By Col. Williams.—Col. R. M. John-
son.—The hero of the Thames; while we
should regret to lose him from the sta-
tion he now fills with so much dignity,
we should like to see him at the head of
the War Department.

By Capt. Story.—George Madison our
late Governor—Beloved by all who knew him.
His vacancy—may it be filled by another patriot.

By P. B. Price.—A new Election—
The people the best judges of its constitu-
tionality.

By Gen. J. Payne.—The People of
Kentucky—When they wish a Captain,
let no subaltern oppose their will.

By E. Craig.—The State of Kentucky—
A noble steam ship of the line—may
her Constitution and her Crew never be
destroyed by the bursting of the political
boiler.

FROM THE ALCYON REGISTER.

We warn our republican brethren, to
beware of editors who shrink from res-
ponsibility, and pursue a cold, calculating
course, as unnatural as it is base and servile.

The man who feels the force of
truth, will vindicate it with zeal and energy;
even the errors of such a man are
sacred.—But he who shrinks from the

truth, nor condemn the wrong; who pro-
fesses to follow, and not to guide public

opinion, till he finds it safe or unsafe
to the honest dictates of nature;

ie, we repeat it, who does all this, so far
from being qualified for the editorial
desk, ought to be shunned by freemen;

they would shun the poison of the ser-
pent that lurks in the grass, or the dagger
of the assassin who gropes in the darkness
of midnight for his victim.

We know, indeed, of no heresy, in the
annals of mankind, more dangerous, and
more to be deprecated, than this, which
has lately sprung up among us, that editors
of public journals should be the passive
organs, and not the patriotic and in-
dependent advisers of the public. I
wish to be an *organ* and not an *oracle*,
said an editor lately. But did that editor
reflect, that the press was intended
to instruct and enlighten mankind; and
that the blessings which they have derived
from it, never would have ensued, had
it been confined exclusively to the
simple detail of facts? If the possession
of power, without control, did not cor-
rupt the human heart; if liberty was al-
ways safe in the hands of the depositaries
of public power; if the whole people
could at all times be the immediate
witnesses of the conduct of their rulers,

here would indeed be no use for the
press as a political engine; but as this
political millennium has never yet dawned
upon any portion of the globe, the press
in the hands of free and independent
editors, who will as boldly advise the
people when they are wrong, as follow
them when they are right, is an essential
pillar of the political fabric, which can-
not be destroyed without levelling the
whole superstructure in the dust of des-
potism. In the name of common sense,
is not an editor a member of and a party
to the social compact; are not his indi-
vidual rights to be affected by whatever
affects that compact? If Executive
up-
surp-
ri-
or Judicial violence, partiality
and injustice, or legislative perversion of
power, threaten the land, is not the safety
of an editor, as well as that of every
other citizen, at stake; and shall he, then,
who has the means in his hands, while
no other citizen possesses, refuse to blow
the trumpet, and to sound the alarm? Shall
he, then, fold his arms, and ex-
claim in the language of servility and
folly, if not of corruption, "I am the
organ, and not the *oracle*, of the public
will?" De Lolme, and Junius after-
wards have supposed that a free press in
TURKEY would be the means of dissipat-
ing the gloom of despotism, which hangs
over that enslaved and degraded
country. But it would not, we appre-
hend, be a press in the hands of one of
our modern "*organs*" or *public or-
ganizations*, that would realize the supposi-
tion of the French philosopher, and the
English satirist! Would such an "*organ*" ever relax the bow-string of the
mute, or curb the violence of the *jantza-
ry*? As soon would the rainbow cease,
or the sun fail harmless from its centre! If
we are earnest upon this point, it is
because we feel for the liberties of the
people; for if on great public questions
the press is to be silent till the people
speak, the gloom of despotism will suc-
ceed as naturally as water seeks a level.

We view the doctrine as the foulest
offspring of tyranny. Where had been the
liberties, the independence of this country,
if a sentiment so dangerous had pre-
vailed in 1776? Had the generous and
enthusiastic editors of that day imbibed
so atrocious a principle; had Benjamin

Franklin, had Thomas Paine, for exam-
ple, waited to become the *organs* instead
of the *oracles* of freedom, they would
have waited in vain: for freedom would
not have unfurled her banners on the
plains of America; and this generation
which now enjoys the blessings of her
reign, would have fallen into degraded
vassalage, under a vile foreign despotism.

Our fields would have pampered
feudal lords who would have roared on
our hills; and the banks of our rivers
would have been like those of *Babel*,

where a wretched race of slaves sat
down to weep, while their harps hung silent
on the willows, and their hearts sunk
under the weight of oppression.

James Monroe.—The profound and ex-
perienced statesman. May his administra-
tion be as prosperous and happy as it
has been auspicious.

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 19.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now the pleasure to redeem our pledge, of presenting to you the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, clothed in a dress, and enlarged to a size, equal to any paper published in the country. This improvement has cost us considerable money, and will add to our weekly labor and expense. It will, we hope, yield proportionate advantages to our readers. You will not, therefore, deem it unreasonable in us to raise the terms of subscription to the GAZETTE, which hereafter will be THREE DOLLARS per annum payable in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS paid at the expiration of the year. It will be indispensably necessary for distant subscribers always to remit to us the THREE DOLLARS in advance, as it is impracticable to collect so many small sums, scattered, as they will be, in every part of the state.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED
Frankfort, July 14.

"The Small Pox has made its appearance here. It was brought by a journeyman shoemaker from Louisville."

Mr. JOHN PRICE, a member of the convention who adopted the present constitution of Kentucky, has, without holding any political station, or being a candidate for any office, been rudely dragged into the columns of the federal paper in Frankfort, and treated with unwarrantable disrespect. A coloring has been therein given to his expressions in a familiar private conversation, on the subject of a new election of governor, which he by no means intended. He would always choose to state his sentiments in his own words. Mr. Price was and is in favor of a new election of governor,

"1st. Because the choice of a governor is the constitutional right of the people, and he is not disposed to rob them of that right.

2dly. Because the people wish a new election; and as no person whatever can be injured thereby, he judges it his duty to give the people his aid.

3dly. Because the lieutenant governor is only to act as governor until a governor can be duly qualified.

4thly. Because no man ought to be governor, who is not the choice of the people.

5thly. Because no principle ought to be established, which can or will keep a man in office as governor more than four in twelve years.

Had MacPherson departed this life before he took the oath prescribed, Shelby, without a new election, must have been governor another four years; at the end of which time, another would have been chosen; and had he also died before taking the oath, the good old man Shelby might have been governor as long as he lived, because he was to serve four years, and *until his successor was qualified*.

Lastly, Mr. Price is in favor of a new election, because the federalists are so strenuously and violently opposed to it. Both sides support their arguments from the constitution. Poor book! it shares the fate common to all books; men understand it as suits their inclinations."

These are Mr. Price's reasons for supporting a new election of governor; and very cogent ones they are. If he had been asked for them *with a view to publication*, though he is not in the habit of meddling in politics, he would have furnished them in his own language. That gentleman is a member of the Baptist denomination of christians, of long standing, and is well known for his exemplary life, and his unblemished goodness and integrity of heart.

POPULAR DEBATE.

On Monday afternoon last, Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Flournoy and Mr. Barry addressed a number of the citizens of town and country in the New Market House, on the subject of a new election of governor. We cannot withhold the expression of our gratification at the vast superiority of mind and talent displayed on the occasion by the advocates of the people's rights, over the pretended defender of our constitution, but the real champion of the acting executive and secretary of the commonwealth. The calm and dignified argument of Mr. Breckenridge; the bold, vigorous and indignant eloquence of Mr. Barry, shed lustre upon the cause of the people, which they supported with triumphant energy and irresistible logic.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE commenced his address by a just eulogium on the illustrious patriot whose death has produced the necessity of discussing the question of a new election of governor. He stated the question to be, whether the people could now constitutionally elect a chief magistrate as the successor of George Madison? He contended, that unless the constitution expressly forbade such an election, the people had an unquestionable right to make it: He shewed that they derived all their rights, not from the constitution, but from nature and the God of nature; and thus deriving their rights, they could properly and justly elect a new governor at this time, without it could be shewn that they had specifically relinquished that right in the constitution: He demonstrated even by the constitution itself, that *all power is inherent in the people*, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; and that the people "have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible

right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper." These constitutional declarations, as well as reason and common sense, carried conviction to the mind of every hearer not filled with the absurd maxims of English monarchical authors, that the people, not the constitution, are the source of all civil and political power, and that all rights remain with them not surrendered in the constitution. Mr. Breckenridge shewed that the legislature have a right to authorize a new election, not only because they are the representatives of the power, rights and will of the people, but because the constitution, in its sixth article, and section 4, explicitly declares, that "the privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections." In the course of his speech, Mr. Breckenridge exposed the perversion of the constitution by Mr. Mills and the last legislature, by a false quotation in the resolution and preamble, declaring that Gabriel Slaughter was entitled to hold the office of governor for the residue of time for which George Madison was elected. Mr. Mills and the assembly, in that preamble, make the constitution say that "the governor shall be elected at the end of every four years;" whereas the language of the constitution is, that "the governor shall be elected for the term of four years;" thus indicating that though he is elected for four years, he may not serve the whole term, and leaving it with the people, in case of the governor's death, to elect another before the end of four years. Whether this false quotation had been intentional or not, and he was bound to presume it was unintentional, it was equally improper, unwarrantable and deceptions. Mr. Breckenridge concluded a speech of one hour and forty minutes, replete with convincing arguments, of which we have preserved very few of the ideas, much less the eloquent language, by advertizing to the declaration of the enemies of a new election, that the court of appeals would set aside a new election of governor as unconstitutional. He justly scouted the idea, as a usurpation of the power of adjudicating great political questions, with which the court of appeals had nothing to do. He respected the judiciary: He wished they were more independent and better paid than they are: But the province of the court of appeals was not to decide on politics; it was to adjudicate the rights of property, to decide questions of *meum et tuum*. He shewed from history, that at no period, not even during times of the grossest usurpation of executive power by a single individual, had the judges undertaken to determine great political questions; and he intimated, that the people ought entirely to disregard the threatened interference of our court of appeals.

We were not less astonished at the sarcasm broached and supported by Mr. Flournoy, with a hardness and boldness not often surpassed, than we were convinced by the able speech of Mr. Breckenridge. Mr. Flournoy, in the early part of his address, declared that the people possessed no rights but those in the constitution; no rights without the constitution. He talked about the chartered rights of the people, as if the citizens of Kentucky had derived their privileges and freedom from the *munificent* chartered-grants of a monarch, and not from the God of nature: He ridiculously and presumptuously said, that we were indebted to the constitution, "as it were, for the light of Heaven;" for the light of public liberty which we enjoyed. He seemed to ridicule and sneer at the *rights of the people*, and denounced the doctrines on that subject, of the friends of a new election, as a *syren song*, intended to delude and deceive; he repeatedly intimated that he would not chime in with it. He called on the people to cling to the constitution as their *only hope*. He affected not to care for the present acting governor or his secretary, in the discussion of this question; yet he pronounced an eulogium on Mr. Slaughter, as the favorite of the people, as a good citizen, and a great military officer; and he idly attempted to excite the pity and sympathy of the people in favor of Mr. Pope, by representing him as "a poor helpless one-armed man;" as having "lost his best hand;" thus wantonly, for purposes of policy, as a trick, an artifice, to produce political impressions, alluding to the personal misfortunes of the secretary, when they had nothing to do with the subject matter of debate. We presume that Mr. Flournoy, just at that time, fancied himself another Anthony, pointing to the wounds of the Kentucky Caesar, and endeavoring to raise the indignation of the people against the adversaries of that ambitious and aspiring man. But we beg pardon of the Roman conqueror: Mr. Pope is not a Caesar in talents; nor is Mr. Flournoy an Anthony, however willing both of the gentlemen may be to go all lengths for the gratification of their insatiable thirst for power and office. Mr. Flournoy insinuated that it was personal hostility to Mr. Pope, which had occasioned the noise for a new election; but he said, if the acting governor were turned out, the secretary would, by the constitution, continue in office for the four years. Mr. Flournoy then conjured the people not to support a new election: It would be to launch on the ocean, to float on the sea, of uncertainty and confusion. Let things go on as they were, and all would be well. He did expressly say, in substance, that a civil war would probably not be the worst effect of a new election: He depicted the evils which a violent struggle between the acting governor backed by a minority, and the new governor with the majority of the people, for the executive power, would produce: He said, he had understood that all the judges of the court of appeals thought a new election uncon-

stitutional: in case of a new election, there would be conflicting grants of land, two sets of officers in the state, and the rights of property would be insecure and thrown into confusion. Finally, Mr. Flournoy, in the *common cause of federalism*, marshaled in array against a new election, all the horrors of the French revolution, the crimes of Robespierre, the tyranny of Napoleon, the restoration of the Bourbons, as the consequences of the French nation departing from the constitution of their first convention; when every well informed and unprejudiced man knows, that the failure of the contest for liberty in France, is imputable to the successive coalitions of crowned despots against that gallant people: These leagues of tyranny against liberty, converted all France into an army; and in her long conflicts for existence and independence as a nation, her government became military, and despotic followed.

Mr. BARRY rose a little before sunset, and continued to speak till half past nine o'clock. An effort to follow him; to describe the brilliant coruscations of his eloquence; to give form and body to the occasional flashes of light, and wit, and resistless argument, which illuminated the subject, and marked the man of superior genius and commanding powers of mind, would be fruitless. We shall not attempt it: Memory cannot trace even the outlines: We despair of catching a spark of the fire which warmed and animated the speaker. The repeated bursts of applause, which cheered him on his way, furnish sufficient evidence that the character we give of the speech is not extravagant. He said, that feeble and much exhausted as he was, and as the people must have become, in listening to the speeches which had been delivered, he rose with reluctance to address them at that late hour. But he hoped that the cause he had risen to support, the cause of public liberty, would infuse into his mind and body a vigor and animation which did not naturally belong to them. He addressed a people, who, when their rights were in question, were not afraid to think, and speak, and act independently, notwithstanding the threats of civil war and all its horrors! They were not afraid of the turmoil of public discussion; they dreaded not the agitation of questions concerning their vital rights. No, no! it was the *moderate men*, the people about the executive peacock in Frankfort, who deprecated discussion, who were afraid to disturb the calm of a summer's day; it was the insects which floated in the atmosphere, that dreaded the approach of a storm, which was to disperse them, and enliven and refresh the face of nature. The man of conscious virtue and integrity stood unconcerned amidst the thunder and vivid flashes of lightning which preceded it. Mr. Barry adverted to history, to shew from what small beginnings the most important events have arisen, to illustrate the magnitude of the present inquiry, no matter what cause had given rise to it, and to prove that there had been a *moderate party* at all times to discourage the resistance of the people to power and tyranny. These *moderate men* told our revolutionary ancestors, that the tax on tea was trifling; that it was not worth regarding; that it was better to let it go on; all things would be well; it would not do to rise up in rebellion against *his majesty the king of England*! But the patriots and heroes of the revolution thought differently; they foresaw the consequences of submission to the tax on tea, small as it was; they resisted the principle; they succeeded in establishing the liberties and independence which you now enjoy. Had the immortal Hampden submitted to the payment of twenty shillings of ship money, levied by the royal authority of England, while the *moderate men* all around him were paying that tax, the Stuart family might still be on the British throne, and their arbitrary maxims of government might have become firmly established. But no! he was not one of your *moderate party*; he resisted the collection of the twenty shillings ship money, and the Stuart family were driven from the throne. The inference from these historical facts, was, that the people of Kentucky should oppose the smallest infringement of their rights; should vindicate the sacred principle of free suffrage, and should treat with just indifference the clamors of the *moderate party*, who are attempting to frighten and dissuade them from the exercise of their right to elect a new governor.

Mr. Barry stated upon the authority of a venerable gentleman within his hearing, a man of unblemished character and integrity, who was a member of the legislature in the administration of general Scott, that this very subject of a new election, in case of the death of the governor, was conversed about by many of the members at that time, and the constitutionality of a new election not denied. Mr. Barry, in vindicating the motives of the friends of a new election against the ungenerous imputations which ascribed their course to feelings of opposition to the Lieutenant Governor, on account of his appointing an unpopular man for his Secretary, took occasion to remark, that it was unimportant what might have led to the investigation; it was sufficient that the subject involved considerations of deep interest to the community. He was willing to discuss it upon principle, uninfluenced by feelings of resentment or the one hand, or motives of partiality or the other. It was wholly unnecessary for Mr. Flournoy to have introduced this matter; but since he had done so, Mr. Barry did not hesitate to express his decided disapprobation of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor in the first act of his administration. He said that for appointing a man to be Secretary of State, who had lost the confidence of his countrymen, he deserved reprobation; that

this act alone was sufficient to evince to the people that the acting Governor does not respect their feelings or consult their wishes in his official conduct; and is an awful foreboding that his administration, in future, will be conducted on principles wholly regardless of public opinion; that efforts will be made to promote the views of a few ambitious and aspiring men at the hazard of the peace of society, and regardless of the interests of the community; these men, by the aid of executive influence and patronage, will attain places of confidence and trust, where they never would have been placed by the voice of the people. For this contempt of public opinion; for this outrage upon the feelings of society, let the acting Governor and a submissive time-serving Senate answer. Let them be held to that awful responsibility which an unfaithful public servant must meet at the hands of an indignant people, whose opinions they have disregarded, and whose interests they have betrayed. It was not necessary for the purposes of fair discussion on constitutional grounds, that the gentleman should have introduced this topic; but since he has had the temerity to do so, Mr. Barry would meet him, and shew that the executive, whose cause he is now supporting, has done an act that he himself will not have the hardihood to defend; that his attempt at usurpation of power has been preceded by a most flagrant abuse of it; that the tone assumed at the commencement of his career is still continued; that, pursuing this self-confident system, the executive are now going on in defiance of public opinion, attempting to raise themselves above the power of the people, and vainly hoping to fortify themselves behind the constitution, whilst they wage war with the dearest of all rights, that of free suffrage.

Mr. Barry further remarked, that this cry about the constitution was a mere pretense of the executive party; that in this way they hoped to shield themselves from the influence of public opinion, which they knew was against them; that like all attempts at usurpation, they endeavored to make even the virtues of the people subservient to their wicked purposes. Knowing their virtue and calculating on their firm attachment to the constitution, and disposition to support the laws, they wished to inculcate an opinion that the constitution will be violated, supposing that however great their abuse of power, the people will submit, rather than act counter to the constitution. In these remarks he alluded to the executive party, considering this a contest between them and the people for power. He disclaimed all personal allusions; believing that many of his opponents (amongst whom were some of his particular friends) were influenced by motives of the purest character, and especially the gentleman who had spoken before him, and his worthy competitor, for whom he entertained the highest regard. Although he was ready to admit the purity of the motives of the greater number who differed with him in opinion, he could not help re-marking a few of the most bitter and active enemies of a new election, who now seemed so dearly to love their country, and so eager to preserve the constitution from outrage; who during the late war, when the vital interests of the country were at stake, ingloriously reposed at home, by their fire-sides, when their neighbors were out in the field struggling with all the difficulties and hardships of a camp, and who, not content with this, sought all occasions to damp the ardour of their countrymen, and to discourage them from engaging in the public service. Yes! these *conscientious* persons, who now so scrupulously pretend to adhere to the constitution, seemed then willing to let go constitution and all, provided they could thereby bring disgrace upon their own government.—He could not help questioning the motives of such characters.

This is not the first time that men in office have attempted to shield themselves from the power of the people, by sheltering under the constitution. It will be re-contradict that at the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration, the motion to repeal the judiciary act of John Adams, was denounced by the federal party as an unprincipled attempt to trample under foot the constitution of the United States, to gratify party views. But the advocates of the people's rights at that day, led on by our illustrious countryman, the late John Breckenridge, clung firmly in their course, regardless of the threats of judicial power.—The odious law was repealed; and the judges, who had fondly hoped that they were provided for life, were compelled reluctantly to yield. On that occasion the arguments in favor of the judges were much more plausible than those urged in behalf of the state executive at this time. The people prevailed then, and he hoped they would now.

Mr. Barry then proceeded to place, in a strong point of view, the rights of the people, the source whence they were derived, the importance and sacred nature of free suffrage, the danger of the principles of construction and implication, by which the enemies to a new election of Governor had attempted to support their cause, and the constitutional as well as natural right which the people have to elect a new Governor.

In relation to what had been said to be the opinion of all the judges of the court of appeals, on the question of a new election, he remarked, that he did not know whether they had given any opinion; but if they had, he pronounced it an indecent act on their part, as, if the question could ever be properly brought before them, and he maintained that it could not, it was improper in them to prejudge it.—He expressed his regret that one of the judges [Mr. Logan, we presume] should have degraded himself by electioneering on this subject, as he had great personal

danger of having its reputation, its noble institutions, cankered and destroyed by the secret intrigues, the poisonous influence, of the state executive. We make no apology for the feelings to which we thus give vent: The man who can calmly read the letter of Secretary Pope, without emotions of patriotic abhorrence, is unworthy of the name of a KENTUCKIAN—deserves not the glorious title of an AMERICAN CITIZEN.—Now, let the gall'd jade wince—the stricken deer go weep!

FROM THE ARGUS.

INTRIGUE DETECTED.

"REPUBLICANS, TO YOUR POSTS!"

The following is one among many letters written by the secretary of state to influence the county elections and fill the General Assembly with men subservient to his ambition. It is from a *secretary to a candidate*, with assurances of "good will" and an *intimation of reward*, if he will promote the views of the executive! If there is any other honorable man who has been *insulted* by such an epistle, we call on him in the name of the *virtue*, the *honor* and the *patriotism* of Kentucky, to lay it before an injured people, and show them the arts and intrigues which ambition uses to perpetuate its power.

It is necessary to premise, that *Charles H. Allen Esq.*, who has so honorably answered this insulting letter and so promptly exposed the arts of ambition, sometime ago offered his services to represent the county of Henry in the next General Assembly. He was at first opposed to a new election; but on a careful examination of the constitution, changed his opinion—This change was publicly known in Frankfort *several weeks* before the date of Mr. Pope's letter. Did Mr. Pope know this fact? Did he write the letter with this knowledge, presuming that the "Kentuckian" which he had sent, backed by his intimation and professions of "good will," would change the opinion and conduct of Mr. Allen? Well might an honorable man be indignant! Well might he hold up to public scorn and derision the man who *dared* presume so far upon his want of honorable feelings and republican virtue! But enough.

Read, *people of Kentucky*, and let the contents of the following letters sink deep into your hearts.

Letter from C. H. Allen, Esq. to the Editors of the Argus.

The Editors of the Argus are at liberty to publish the enclosed letter and answer, together with the reasons which induced me to suffer the publication. My reasons are these: By some means unknown to me, it has leaked out that I had received a letter from Mr. Pope. A demand was made on me by a number of the citizens of Henry county, and I was asked in a public company if I had not received it, accompanied with observations calculated to injure me, as I thought. In order to prevent its having an improper influence on my standing, I considered that in justice to myself, I was bound to show it, which I accordingly did. The questions and observations were hastily committed to paper, on seeing the advertisement of Mr. M. Robb, in the Gazette of to-day: We are assured of his capability, and see no reason why the manufacturing of Cotton and Wool cannot be carried on here as advantageously as in any other part of the United States. Provisions are in the general cheaper, and the raw materials as low if not lower than in any of the Eastern States.

C. H. ALLEN.

Letter of Mr. Pope, referred to above, copied verbatim from the original in Mr. Pope's own hand, which may be seen by application to the Editors of the Argus.

DIRECTION.—Charles Allen, Esq. New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky.

DR. SIR.—I am really gratified to hear that [you] are a supporter of our happy constitution, the sacred charter of our political rights. I hope you will be successful in so good a cause; but if there is any doubt of your election, I hope you will bring out Edward George, James Bartlett, or some other person, whose election will be more certain. On this occasion, when the question, and the sole question is, shall we support or prostrate our constitution, all personal and selfish considerations should be yielded to the general good.—I took the liberty of sending you a pamphlet, signed a Kentuckian. It is an able refutation of this *WICKED NEW ELECTION SCHEME*, and must exclude all doubt from every mind, not hardened against conviction. We have a very good paper here called the *Commentator*, which I wish you would patronize—YOU WILL HAVE NO REASON TO REGRET IT. I have presumed upon our former acquaintance in taking the liberty to address you—YOU WILL PARDON MY FREEDOM—YOU MAY BE ASSURED OF MY GOOD WILL.

JOHN POPE.

Frankfort, July 6th, 1817.

Answer of Mr. Allen.

DR. SIR.—I received yours of the 6th July, and I do most sincerely assure you, that I am a supporter of our happy constitution, the charter of our political rights; but it was with considerable astonishment that I read the contents of your letter; and, sir, instead of pardoning your freedom, I should hold you up to the public with scorn and derision, did I not believe that from our acquaintance you know me better than to take such liberties as you have. You were mistaken in the premises upon which your letter was based. I do assure you, that there is no man in the Commonwealth, that would regret to see the constitution violated, sooner than myself; but, although you may think the new election a wicked one, yet permit me whilst I support it, to think that I preserve the constitution. You stated in your letter that you have a paper pub-

lished in Frankfort, called the Commentator, which you wished me to patronize, and that if I would do so, I would have no reason to regret it. That paper, I understand, is a federal paper, and if so, I am astonished, that you, from your knowledge of my politics, should recommend to me to patronize that which you know to be so foreign to my sentiments; and I am at a loss to know whether you concluded I could be duped, or that I had turned federalist; but if you thought either, you are grossly mistaken. I suspect by this time you begin to think, that I will hardly aid in bringing out Edward George or James Bartlet, in opposition to the new election scheme—you are right; but so it is, one of the gentlemen is out, and I do assure you, you know full as well in what way he was brought out, and who aided in bringing him out, as I do.

I am your well wisher,
C. H. ALLEN.

Newcastle, July 10th.

Gazette Summary.

A British vessel arrived at Havana, brings London dates to May 12. It is stated that the British admiralty had issued orders to fit out an expedition of sixty sail of men of war, the object of which was supposed to be to assist Spain and Portugal in subduing their colonies. Great-Britain is also said to have become possessed of a great tract of land on the river La Plata, on which she has property worth 80 millions of dollars; she has her empires in Chili, Peru, and Buenos Ayres, of which latter place the supreme director has become, by purchase, it is said, perfectly subservient to British views.

A round-about story from England, by way of Nassau, states Bonaparte to have been lately set at liberty by order of the English cabinet, and to have sailed from St. Helena for Malta.

Secretary Crawford has ordered the transfer of all deposits of public monies from the state banks to the national banks, and called on the latter to liquidate a quantity of govern-

ment stock.

Advices from St. Thomas, received in Baltimore, state that the Spanish patriots have obtained complete possession of Angustura and all the country on the Oronoko, and that the squadron under admiral Brion had abandoned the island of Margarita, and had proceeded to Guyache, at the mouth of the Oronoko.

Information had also been received, that a division of the royal naval force, lately arrived from Spain, consisting of a frigate, two brigs, and a corvette, had sailed for the Oronoko, where they had landed their troops, three or four thousand in number, who, with the army under Morillo, marched on the 1st June, in pursuit of the Patriots under Bolivar and Piar. The provinces of Venezuela, Santa Fe, and Varinas, were represented to remain quiet under the royal authority.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated June 19, says—“The patriots are

gaining ground, having taken possession of a place called Guara and Angustura,

on the river Oronoko, where a great quantity of valuable property was found,

consisting of treasure and the produce

of the country. It appears the capture

of the latter place cost the royalists 800

killed, and a like number prisoners. This information was received by a gentleman who was in company with admiral Brion.”

An arrival at New-York mentions that the patriots have evacuated the island of Margarita, for the purpose of forming a junction with their other forces on the river Oronoko.

Paragraphs in the northern papers re-

present East Florida, particularly Ameria island, in a state of constant alarm,

from an expectation that the patriot pri-

vateers were about to take possession of that place. Our latest Charleston papers are silent on this subject; and they

ought to know the fact, if such a state of

things existed at Ameria island.

The Rubicon, arrived at New-York

from Havre, brings despatches from Mr. Gallatin to our government; French papers to May 15, and London to May 9.

Wellington had returned to Paris. Beres-

ford, commander of the troops in Portu-

gal, was expected in England. Mr. Grattan had made a motion in the house

of commons in favor of the Irish catho-

lic claims. Arrests for treason continued

to take place in England. The drought

continued to afflict the south of France;

the crops of fruit, the vineyards and the

meadows, have sustained great injury.

The markets had consequently advanced,

for rice and bread stuffs. Bands of rob-

bers desolate the province of Galicia in

Spain; but they are no worse than the

great state robbers, who plunder the peo-

ple of their liberties, and then imprison,

gag, and torture them for complaining.

The French court had gone into mourn-

ing for the death of the infant Don An-

tonio, uncle of the Spanish king: this

infant, so called, was only *sixty years of*

age! An intelligent passenger in the

Rubicon says that France was ostensibly

tranquil, but much uneasiness and a gen-

eral wish for a change of government ex-

isted.

The London Morning Chronicle ob-

serves, that it does not appear, that Mr. Monroe, since his elevation to the presi-

dency of the United States, has done any

public act of consequence. It was, how-

ever, expected that he would have im-

mediately adopted some measures rela-

tive to the differences which have so long

existed between the United States and

Spain. Another London paper states,

“The Dutch and Flemish ports are full

of Swiss and German emigrants, waiting

a passage to America. They are chief-

ly artizans and manufacturers, and carry

with them wealth, industry, intelligence,

and social habits. Our ports, and those

of Ireland, have long exhibited a like

scene.—America will thus derive wealth,

strength and prosperity from our distress.

The blood and the tears of Europe will

fertilize the wilds of the United States.”

The house in which the immortal Shak-

peare lived at Stratford upon Avon, is

now inhabited by a butcher, who has

written over his door—“Shakspeare was born here.”—N. B. A horse and cart to let.”

FROM THE FRANKFORT ARGUS.

The following sentence is from an essay signed ‘Truth’ in the Commentator. “Remember one thing, that the legislature has no power but what it receives from the constitution; and that to exercise power, it must show its grant in that instrument.”

It is astonishing that any man who can write an essay, should advance such a doctrine, and much more astonishing that he should believe it. There is scarcely a farmer in Kentucky who does not know that the legislature receives its power entirely from the people and not from the constitution. The constitution so far as it goes is the written will of the people, a surrender of power, which would otherwise belong to them and through them to the legislature. It does not give power; but takes it away. It prescribes not what shall be done; but what shall not be done. When the legislature pass a law, they look into the constitution not to find a ‘grant’ of power; but to see if there is any prohibition. If it is prohibited, it is against the constitution; if not, it is constitutional. Where in that instrument is the ‘grant’ of power to hang a man for murder, put him in the Penitentiary for man-slaughter, whip a negro or punish any crime whatever?—Where is the ‘grant’ of power to lay taxes, provide for the sale of public lands, give indulgence to settlers, enforce the payment of debts or do one of those ten thousand acts necessary for good government? The constitution contains no such grant. The power is inherent in the people and in the legislature as their agents. In obedience to the instructions of the people, the legislature can do everything which is not forbidden in the constitution either expressly or by necessary implication.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The growing importance of the Alabama country, attracts public attention. The climate combines all the advantages of a northern and southern latitude; and its soil yields the production of both—the tide of emigration to this country, during the last summer, was strong and incessant, and did not remit till it was found that the produce of the season was not sufficient to subsist all the new comers. The Alabama river is likely soon to become the channel for the inhabitants of East Tennessee, to supply their wants from the seaboard. Since the establishment of a new state from the western part of the Mississippi territory, the eastern, embracing the Mobile, Alabama, &c. has been erected into a territory by the name of Alabama, and will no doubt ere long attain to its requisite population to become a state. During last winter 1700 bales of cotton were sent to market, and a like quantity remained to be shipped. Mobile is increasing rapidly in business and population.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.

THE PLAGUE.

This destructive disease made its appearance in the West Indians about seven or eight months since. After committing great ravages at Martinique and Gaudaloupe, it reached Barbadoes and Antigua, and other of the British Windward Islands, where its progress was equally fatal. The distinguishing trait between this disease and the common Yellow Fever, is, its indiscriminate attack on both natives, long residents and new comers. We hear it has now reached the Island of Cuba, and Havana, its capital, where, from the time of the year, the number of inhabitants, and defective police of that city, its ravages we fear will be frightful indeed.

We are happy to see that the Mayor and City Council have adopted measures for securing New-Orleans from the danger to which a communication with the countries infected might expose us.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

We have been politely furnished by a gentleman who arrived in the Bay in the Buenos Ayres brig *Patriota*, with the following interesting information relative to affairs in South America.

GEORGE MANWARING, FORMERLY Chief Musician in the 3d regiment of United States’ artillery, who, having volunteered in the battle on Lake Champlain, which resulted in the glorious triumph of Commodore Macdonough’s squadron over the British fleet, lost an arm in that engagement, and had two of his ribs broken, respectfully returns his grateful thanks to those inhabitants of Lexington, Frankfort, Versailles and other places, who have assisted him, for their kind liberality, in relieving his wants.

July 19.—1t

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE FIRST LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19.—1t

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from purchasing or receiving my note in favor of Elijah Noble, for 40 dollars and some cents, dated Jan. 13, 1817, payable in six months, Elijah Oliver security; as it was given for lands legally sold, and I am determined not to pay the same without being compelled by law.

CHARLES E. GREEN.

July 19.—1t

mudez, Valdez—strong about 7000 men, infantry and cavalry.

General Pacs, with the armies of Lower Ampures, about 6000 strong, mostly cavalry.

General Sarasa, at Shapa, in the Province of Barcelona, rear of Caracas, with 1500 cavalry and about 600 infantry.

General Monagas, in the rear of Barcelona, with 700 cavalry and 300 infantry.

General Marino, in the Province of Cumana, with 2500 infantry and 300 cavalry.

General Razas, at Maturin, with 700 cavalry and 200 infantry.

A List of Vessels under the command of Admiral Brion, with a complement of 2,500 men, destined for the Oronoko—sailed from Carapana on the 6th of June, 1817:

Sloops of War—Congress, Indio Libre, Briga—America Libre, Conquistador, Valiente, Terrible, Formidable, Carpion.

Hermaphrodite—Superbe.

Schooners—Captaur, Jupiter, Gere, Brion, Gen. Marino, Tartar, Gen. Arismendi, Constitution, Gen. Farasas, Sodor, Venganza, Conosor.

Sloop Aurora.

Gun-Boats—St. Anna, Una, Sna, Del, Vaille, La Perla, Devastadora, Felex, St. Joseph, Vengador, Gen. Piar, Fumilante, Invincible, Insurgente, Venganza.

Kingston, (Jama.) June 5.

The schr. Condor, Esteves, of 4 guns and 80 men, under the Venezuelan flag, with Despachos to Admiral Douglas.

from the chiefs of the Independents, arrived at Port Royal on Saturday, in nine days from Margarita. We learn by the Condor, that General Bolivar had obtained possession of Angustura, on the river Oronoko, by which he had secured an intercourse with New Grenada, and was opening one behind Guiana, to communicate with the advanced troops of the Brazilian army.

The Condor has orders to search for and capture the privateer Monica, capt.

Augusta, several acts of piracy having been committed by him; and to take to Margaretta the people in irons.

The following privateers under the Venezuelan flag, had been ordered into port by Biron, in consequence of the period limited for their cruise having ex-

pired, viz: Jupiter, Constitution and A-

rismendi.

A private communication dated Pam-

patar, the 22d ult. gives the following:

“The Independents occupy the whole of the interior, and the provinces of Guaya-

na and Cumana, except the cities, which being closely invested, must soon

surrender. Their squadron is increasing rapidly, and Sir Gregor McGregor is expected in a few days, with a considerable addition to them, and several armed vessels are looked for from Europe and America.

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LITERARY.

THE subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, *A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, and also give *Lessons on the Mathematics*. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, March 16. —tf

LEXINGTON LYCEUM.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR A YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWARD being impressed with a sense of the patronage likely to be extended to her Seminary, from a society acknowledged to be so enlightened as that of Lexington, has been induced to remove her establishment from the City of Washington. She respectfully informs the parents of Young Ladies, that she has rented that spacious and airy Mansion-House in Mulberry-street, owned by Col. Owings, and not five minutes walk from the court-house; where she will be in readiness to receive pupils, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. Parents and guardians intending to intrust the education of children to her care, are earnestly requested to make application without delay, as the arrangement of pupils in classes can never be so advantageously made as at the commencement of a session.

The course of studies will embrace, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition and Recitations, from the best belles-lettres authorities in the language; History, moral and profane, Chronology, Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps; Topography, Drawing and Painting in water colors and on velvet.

NEEDLE WORKS.—Plain, embossed, and open Cotton works; Landscape, Flower, Fancy Crewel, and Chenille Works; Embroidery, in gold, silver, silk and worsted; Tambour, artificial flowers, filigree, mosaic, chimney ornaments, table mats and hearth rugs with other useful and ornamental accomplishments. French Language, Music and Dancing. For Cards of Terms, and for references, application to be made at the Seminary.

May 15.—20—4m

PENMANSHIP.

"Ars artum omnium conservatrix."

MR. HOWARD, having taught the art of Penmanship in some of the first schools and academies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures a facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circle of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of instruction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its pure original principles agreeable to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so inimical to the elegance and utility of writing.

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routine of the art to young ladies and gentlemen in thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ten dollars.

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Aldridge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock.

N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on the same conditions.

tf Mulberry-street, June 28, 1816.

A CARD.

JOHN DARRAC, professor of dancing, res-

pectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room; where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable costumes.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or to Mr. Girou's Confectionery store, Mill-street.

Days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays, the quarter composed as formerly, of 18 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

Lexington, April 30.—20—tf

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Linen in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bug, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family.

At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. —48—tf

A LUVION BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscriber has erected a large *Bake-house* at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: *Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit*, and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of *Loaf Bread*. Such of the citizens who please to favour them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2.—tf

VEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of *VEST* fresh and of a superior quality, made fresh at the *Aluvion Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. —10—tf

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, have commenced the *Silver Plating Business*, opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's office, Main-street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of *JANUARY & NUTTMAN*, where they have on hand an elegant assortment of *Plated Ware*, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddles, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replaced in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. JOHN C. NUTTMAN will continue to execute *ENGRAVING* of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Feb. 25.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, March 16. —tf

LEXINGTON LYCEUM.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR A YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWARD being impressed with a sense of the patronage likely to be extended to her Seminary, from a society acknowledged to be so enlightened as that of Lexington, has been induced to remove her establishment from the City of Washington. She respectfully informs the parents of Young Ladies, that she has rented that spacious and airy Mansion-House in Mulberry-street, owned by Col. Owings, and not five minutes walk from the court-house; where she will be in readiness to receive pupils, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. Parents and guardians intending to intrust the education of children to her care, are earnestly requested to make application without delay, as the arrangement of pupils in classes can never be so advantageously made as at the commencement of a session.

The course of studies will embrace, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition and Recitations, from the best belles-lettres authorities in the language; History, moral and profane, Chronology, Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps; Topography, Drawing and Painting in water colors and on velvet.

NEEDLE WORKS.—Plain, embossed, and open Cotton works; Landscape, Flower, Fancy Crewel, and Chenille Works; Embroidery, in gold, silver, silk and worsted; Tambour, artificial flowers, filigree, mosaic, chimney ornaments, table mats and hearth rugs with other useful and ornamental accomplishments. French Language, Music and Dancing. For Cards of Terms, and for references, application to be made at the Philadelphia prices.

June 28.—tf

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. THE FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greater, to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with the best workmen the country can afford. THE IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patents left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21, 1816. —53—tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber will apply to the county court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next OCTOBER TERM, for leave to lay off a tract of land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided.

WM. BARTLETT.

May 31, 1817.—June 9—tf

CARDING & FULLING.

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Wools.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Aug. 15, 1816.—34—tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

The subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and with the best DIPPED and MOULD CANDLES. Commissaries, Contractors and Merchants, who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Corner of Water and Main Cross streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

THE highest prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES, at the above factory.

Oct. 10, 1814.

FOR SALE.

Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, Kitchen, house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing winter. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile from the Leestown road. A. BAINBRIDGE.

June 12.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT on Market-street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopalian. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 14 miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. —16—tf

FOR SALE.

724 acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. —51—tf

W. M. TOD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January; and will take out a quantity of the same by the 1st of February. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42—tf

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,

JOSEPH BEACH,

HUGH NEILL.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816.

WEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of *WEST* fresh and of a superior quality, made fresh at the *Aluvion Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2.—tf

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed within the state of Kentucky.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.

5th. At Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North-Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.